WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The State Department this morning gave out a copy of a letter sent by Secretary Hay on June 10 last to all the United States Ambassadors in Europe.

The letter defines in a general way the attitude of the United States Government on the question of contrabrand. It cites as a particular authority W. E. Hall, the English jurist, who is known as one of the most radical exponents of the rights of

neutral commerce.

The State Department protests against the recent Russian declaration that coal, naphtha, alcohol and other fuel are to be considered absolutely contraband of war, and pointedly recalls the fact that Russia, in the West African conference of 1884. in the West African conference of 1884, declared that she could not consent to having coal considered contraband. The letter to Ambassadors is:

DEPAUTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1904.
Ambassadors of the United States

Depairment of State,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1904.
To the Ambussadors of the United States in Europe:
Gentlemen: It appears from public documents that coal, naphtha, alcohol and other fuel have been declared contraband of war by the Russian Government. These articles enter into seneral consumption in the arts of peace, to which they are vitally necessary. They are usually treated, not as "absolutely contraband of war," like articles that are intended primarily for military purposes in time of war, such as ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c., but rather as "conditional contraband," that is to say, articles that may be used for or converted to the purposes of war or peace, according to circumstances. They may be rather classed with provisions and foodstuffs of ordinarily innocent use, but which may become absolutely contraband of war when actually and especially destined for the military or naval forces of the enemy.

In the war between the United States and Spain the Navy Department General Orders No. 492, issued June 20, 1898, declared, in Article 19, as follows: "The term contraband of war comprehends only articles having a beligerent destination." Among articles absolutely contraband it declared ordnance, machine guns and other articles of military or naval warfare. It declared as conditional contraband "coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call or a ship or ships of the enemy." It likewise declared for a naval station, a port of call or a ship or ships of the enemy. It likewise declared to enomitionally contraband when destined for the enemy's ship or ships of the enemy. It likewise declared to be conditionally contraband of war were adopted in the naval war code promulgated by the Navy Department June 27, 1900.

While it appears that the document mentioned that rice, foodstuffs, horses, beasts of burden, and other articles intended for warfare on land or sea.

The test in determining whether articles ancipais was are contraband of war is their destination, and other articles intended for warfa

of a belligerent, with no presumption against its specific use, to condemn it as absolutely contraband would seem to be an extreme measure.

Mr. Hail, "International Law," says:

"During the West African conference in 18s4 Russia took occasion io dissent vigorously from the inclusion of coal among articles contraband of war, and declared that she would categorically refuse her consent to any articles in any treaty, convention or instrument whatever, which would imply its recognition as such."

We are also informed that it is intended to treat raw cotton as a contraband of war. While it is true raw cotton could be made into clothing for the military uses of a belligerent, a military use for the supply of the army or garrison might possibly be made of foodstuffs of every description which might be shipped from neutral ports to the non-blockaded ports of a belligerent. The principle under consideration might, therefore, be extended so as to apply to every article of human use which might be declared contraband of war simply because it might ultimately become in any degree useful to a belligerent for military purposes.

Coal or other fuel and cotton are applied for a great many innocent purposes. Many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, and no sufficient presumption of an intended warlike use seems to be afforded by the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port. The recognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent States of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. Such an extension of the principle by treating coal and all other fuel and raw cotton as absolute contraband of war simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a non-blockaded port of a belligerent would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral commerce. I am, your obedient servant.

It w

It was learned at the State Departmen to-day on the highest authority that the report that the United States would act in concert with Great Britain and Germany in making an expression of opinion on the subject of the general question of contra-band was entirely erroneous. No repre-sentations have been made to the Powers

sentations have been made to the Powers named looking to such an expression, and none is contemplated.

The United States, in defining its position on contraband through the publication to-day of instructions addressed to United States Ambassadors in Europe, has acted alone, and will probably continue to do so in all complications growing out of the present situation in the Far East.

Warship Sent to Dominican Waters.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 8. - Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the Caribbean Sea squadron, has notified the Navy Department that in response to the advice of Thomas C. Dawson, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic, he has sent the gunboat Bancroft from San Juan, P. R., to Monte Cristi and Puerta Plata, nto Domingo, to look out for Ameri-

Reported Massacre of Filipines Denied. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Depart ment has been advised by Major-Gen. J. F Wade, commanding the Philippines Division that the newspaper reports of the massacre on or about May 12, 1904, at Malabang, P. I., by Dattos of fifty Filipinos is entirely out foundation.

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, Aug. 8.—These army orders were Issued to-day:

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Rowland
B. Ellis, Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Cavalry to
First Lieutenant Fourteenth Cavalry; Frank I.
Otts, Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry; to Fourth
Cavalry; Selwyn D. Smith, Second Lieutenant
First Cavalry; Selwyn D. Smith, Second Lieutenant
First Cavalry; to Fifth Cavalry; Thomas H. Jennlags, Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry; to
First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry; W. H. Westmoreland, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Cavalry; to
First Lieutenant Eleventh Cavalry; to
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted
Second Lieutenant of the Month of the Second Lieutenant Cavalry. First Lleutenant Third Cavairy.
Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lleut. Henry C. Stahl, Sixth Infantry.
Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., upon his rebet from command of the Department of the Columbia by Brig.-Gen. Constant Williams, will proceed to Chleago and assume command of the Department of the Lakes, relieving Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who will proceed to Governors Island and assume command of the Department of the East.
An examining board, to consist of the following efficiency, has been appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.: Capt. John C. W. Brooks, Artillers; Capt. Robert A. Brown. Fourth Cavairy; Capt. Gold. H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Guy G. Palmer. Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. Board Baker. Assistant Surgeon; First Lleut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavairy.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Two old Colonels, one a "Rebel" and the other a "Yank," met in the lobby of the Hoffman House on Saturday afternoon and fought the entire civil war over again. "Well, when all's said and done you must admit that we licked you and licked you

good," said the Northern veteran. "Ah can't get away from the fo'ce of yo' argument," slowly drawled the veteran of the gray, "but suh, you surtinly will allow me to modify that declaration a bit. You overcome us with a superiority of numbers, but judgin' from the recent pension the present at the we wounded reports Ah am convinced that we wounded a hell of a lot of your men."

A big Russian wolfhound sat outside one of the Yiddish Bowery Theatres during the perfermance the other night and made night hideous with his clamor. His master had gone inside, having a merited faith in the brute's ability to take care of himself. The dog was lonely, but impressive. The theatre employees did not

The situation was critical when an urchin volunteered to return the animal to its home, providing that on his return he be admitted to the show. The manager agreed and the hound accompanied his small acquaintance without demur. On the return of the youth he was passed in. In a tew moments three more gamins presented themselves for admittance, "fer removin' de dawg," as they explained. The manager remarked with some heat that that score had been settled. "Well." replied the spokesman, "it's dis way. If yous don't let us in we'll go an' toin de dawg loose again." few moments three more gamins presente

Two women were downtown late the other night and one of them proposed that they take a Broadway car to get home. The other objected.
"Why?" asked the first woman.

"Well," said her companion, "I never ride on trolley cars at night in the city. It makes me seasick."
"Seasick!" exclaimed the other incred-

"Seasick!" exclaimed the other incredulously.

"Yes," was the reply. "It is this way.
The lights of the car are reflected on the store windows on both sides of the streets.
No two of the window panes are set at the same angle and the result is that the image of the car bobs up and down like a ship at sea. My eyes are weak and the bobbing image tries them, and I soon become nauseated."

The trolley car slot is a convenient arrangement for the street-sweeper. Yesterday a white wings was pushing his broom along Park row opposite the SUN office Every motion of his broom pushed or drew every motion of his broom pushed or drew dirt toward or along the slot used by the trolley cars. When he started he gathered quite a bunch of dirt but it kept diminishing swiftly as he pushed it along the slot until when he had reached the place where he intended to make a pile, no more was left than would have been gathered by his broom in one good sweep. Almost all of it had fallen through the slot.

"See that row of bottles?" said the druggist to his friend who went with him behind the prescription counter. "They all contain prescriptions which have been compounded and never called for. It beats me why people will order medicine and never call for it. Do they? Plenty of them. They're mostly women, but I suppose that's because men send their wives instead of coming themselves. More people than you would think pay a doctor for prescribing for their think pay a doctor for prescribing for their ailments, take his prescription to a drug store and then proceed to forget all about itso far as calling for the bottle is concerned. "I keep the stuff indefinitely, hoping that it will be called for, but it rarely is. Druggists ought to demand a deposit on all prescriptions, but I know what would happen to the man who started the scheme."

A Ninth avenue elevated express train was speeding to Harlem the other night. Every car was crowded, and standing room was at a premium.

A man with a jag and a half aboard tried his best to keep from falling. He was near the door, and hung on to one of the straps with his left hand. He put up his right hand to get better support, and, instead of grabbing the strap, he pulled the emerg-ency signal which sets the brakes awork-ing and stons the train with a jar. train stopped so suddenly that some of the passengers became frightened. The in-ebriated one was still clinging to the emerg-ency signal. A sympathizing passenger gave him a seat, the conductor reprimanded and the Harlemites continued their

Next to the frequent rains, the greatest pest to suburbanites this year is the picnickers. Whole families with baskets and boxes, pillows and rugs invade the shady lawns and woods of private estates and settle down for a day's outing. Orders, threats and the sicking of small dogs upon the intruders are without result.

One Westchester matron whose orchard and lawn are the pride of her heart hit upon a plan last week. With a bright sunny a plan last week. With a bright sunny morning came two men, three women and four children and a store of provisions. They settled under one of the prized apple trees and began to spread out their provisions on a red flowered table cloth.

"Mebbe we'd better go further up that hill; these people mightn't like it," suggested one of the women.

"It ain't what they likes, it's what they gets," answered another woman. "There ain't no water up that hill an' we're goin' to stay right here. We ain't hurtin' any thing."

The mistress of the house heard this ulti-

matum.
"Johnny, you go up to the house an' get
a pail of water," ordered the woman who
had said she was there to stay. Johnny
was met at the door by the mistress of the

house.
"Gimme a pail of water," demanded the

"All you want," was the obliging answer "All you want," was the obliging answer, but be careful not to get into that nest of rattlesnakes over under that furthest tree." Johnny made his report, but the woman who had come to stay didn't wait to pick up her basket. A few minutes later two men carrying the four corners of a red tablecloth which held the conglomerated contents of a number of boxes and baskets hurried toward the trolley line in the wake of three women and four children.

He emerged from an Eighth avenue saloon and wabbled as he walked. At the corner of Fifty-fourth street he stopped and began to address the crowd that had

"The millennium," he said, "is at hand. When Bishop and bartenders, deacons and distillers, ministers and maltsters, recti-fyers and rectors open saloons it is time for the lion and the lamb to lie down toge-

There are two sides to automobile ar-

"After paying my fine, I had a chat with one of the constables," said the owner of the flyer. "I asked him if trade was brisk. 'Gettin' to be cut up too much,' replied the village Hawkshaw. There were only three machines down the road to-day. We got you, but we had to let the folks below take the pink 'un and the folks above take the red 'un.'
"I found that they worked the 'phone every morning and fixed up the day's raids

The death of William C. Browning, one of New York's pioneer clothing merchants, who was buried from St. Bartholomew's church last Saturday, occurred at his counchurch last Saturday, occurred at his country home on the St. Lawrence River about midnight of Wednesday last. For more than fifty years a clock that had been in the possession of Mr. Browning for a much longer time than that had ticked away the hours from its place on the office wall of its owner. The morning after his death it was discovered that the clock, although not run down, had stopped at about midnight of the night before, the same of Mr. Browning's death, 300 miles away.

PRESIDENT REBUKES CLAYTON M'MICHAEL OF PHILADELPHIA.

Roosevelt Writes Sharp Letter, Reproving Him for Violations of Civil Service Rules in Making Partisan Appointments -Warned Not to Do Se Again.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Roose velt to-day sent a sharp reprimand to Clayton McMichael, postmaster at Philadelphia, for violations of the civil service rules and regulations, which were prompted, according to a report submitted to the President by the Civil Service Commission, by partisan motives. Part of the report of the commission upon which the President's action is based was as fol-

That the postmaster of Philadelphia should be reprimanded and informed that, although evidence did not conclusively show that he had personal knowledge of the state of affairs disclosed by the investigation, it was his duty to keep himself so informed of matters connected with the administration of his office as to render impossible anything of importance occurring without his knowledge.

The McMichael case has been under investigation for several weeks, and it has been reported from time to time that the Philadelphia postmaster would be relieved. Commissioner Conley, who had immediate charge of the inquiry, did not believe that the facts warranted summary dismissal. He is of the opinion that the reprimand, together with the letter from the President notifying Mr. McMichael that like violations of the civil service rules would not be tolerated, is all that is necessary. A history of the case is contained in the following statement made public to-day at the offices of the Civil Ser-

public to-day at the offices of the Civil Service Commission:

About the 25th of June Mr. Robert D. Jenks, secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, called at the office of the commission and stated that his organization was in possession of information which led him to believe that the postmaster in Philadelphia was guilty of exercising political discrimination in making selections from the eligible register for the Philadelphia post office, and inquired whether the commission would take the matter up.

An examination of the records of the office showed that exactly 25 per cent, of the eligibles resulting from the clerk carrier register in November, 1903, had been certified three times and not appointed. In the twelve largest offices, exclusive of Philadelphia, the average percentage of those certified three times and not selected was only 6 per cent. This in itself was not a direct violation of the law, since the postmaster had the right to pass two out of every three names certified, but the commission regarded the fact that so much larger number were passed at the Philadelphia office than elsewhere as a somewhat suspicious circumstance.

ber were passed at the Philadelphia office than elsewhere as a somewhat suspicious circumstance.

Examiner Wannamaker of this office was directed to proceed to Philadelphia and take the statement of as many as possible of those ellibles whose natases had been passed. He was in Philadelphia from July 22 to July 26, during which time he secured the statements of twenty-six such persons. Among other facts, it was established that a very small proportion of these persons were Republicans and that none of them had secured an indorsement from any prominent Republican which had been transmitted to the postmaster.

On Aug. 2 Commissioners Cooley and Greene summoned all those selected from the register above mentioned to appear before them at the offices of the Civil Service Commission in the Post Office Building in Philadelphia. The statements of forty-nine persons selected at random were then taken. It developed that about 90 per cent. of the appointees examined were either Republicans or had secured indorsements from prominent Republican politicians, and in nearly every case from the Republican leader of the division or ward in which the appointee lived. It was also established that some of those rejected were told by the postmaster that their names had been passed because they were not "known" or "recommended" to him.

On Aug. 12 the commissioners again visited

they were not "known" of Tecommended to him.

On Aug. 12 the commissioners again visited Philadelphia and took the testimony of Postmaster McMichael himself. A full statement was made to him of all the evidence against him, and an opportunity given to him to explain these circumstances, which the commission regarded as suspicious. He stated that he had appointed no man who was not known to him or recommended to him; that the Republican ward leaders were in the habit of calling at his office and recommending the appointment of various persons from the eligible register. He further said, however, that he had accepted recommendations from any reputable citizen.

The commissioners pointed out to him that to require an eligible to secure influence of any kind, either personal or political, was

that to require an eligible to secure influence of any kind, either personal or political, was a violation of the spirit of the civil service law; that it was his duty to make inquiries in regard to every one on the eligible list before passing any names, and that the fact that a person had passed an examination and was within reach of certification established a prima facte right to appointment, and that the burden was on the postmaster of some kind. infiness of some kind

The President approved the mendation of the commission, and to-day the Philadelphia postmaster instructing him to govern himself accord-

CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.

Delegates From the Striking Packing House Firemen in Chicago to Attend. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Twenty-five delegates representing the packing house firemen now on sympathetic strike in Chicago will arrive in Washington tomorrow to participate in the seventh annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, which convened to-day. The delegates will represent about 900 strikers. The seventyfive delegates present at to-day's session represent about 30,000 stationary firemen in the United States and Canada.

The fact that representatives of the striking firemen had decided to come to Washington caused somewhat of a sur-prise here to-day. After the Chicago firemen went out on strike with the butchers and other employees of the big packing houses, President Healy of the order said they would not be represented in Wash-ington at the convention, but according to a telegram received by Mr. Healy to-day, delegation is coming here to present matters of importance to the conven-

At to-day's preliminary session there were a number of speeches by prominent labor leaders, and some friction was developed, due to the fact that the Central Labor Living did not be the control to the Labor Union did not have representatives present to greet the firemen. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, made the radical statement that an "organization that has no strike is of little benefit to its members, and that strikes indicate that the striking and that strikes indicate that the striking body is working."

In a brief address, President Compers

said that "the labor movement is engraved on the hearts of the people and it cannot be driven out of existerce." President Healy courselled moderation and attacked the Socialists as the worst enemies of the organized workingmen and who, he said, have crept into the labor movement. said that "the labor movement is engraved

THE RIOT AT BOGOTA. No Official News Received of the Attack

on the American Consul. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. - The officers of the State Department are somewhat concerned over the fact that up to the present time no official advices have been received here with regard to the reported attack by a mob on Alban G. Snyder, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota. According to press despatches, Mr. Snyder was forced to ake refuge in the British consulate, with

a number of American residents of Bogota, on account of the bitter feeling in that city against Americans.

The Western Union Telegraph Company informed the State Department to-day that so far as was known communication with Bogota had not been interrupted since the so far as was known communication with Bogota had not been interrupted since the riots. The more conservative view taken of the situation is that the reported discurbances in Bogota were not so serious as has been indicated by press despatches. In any event, however, Mr. Snyder's failure to report is somewhat unusual, and news from Bogota is awaited with considerable impatience at the Department.

REPRIMAND FOR POSTMASTER NO PARDON FOR THE NEGRO. The President Refuses Clemency to Burley,

Sentenced to Death for Hape. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-President Roose velt to-day denied the application for commutation of sentence in the case of the negro John W. Burley, who is under sentence of death for the crime of rape. The circumstances of the crime were particularly revolting, and the jury, instead of bringing in a verdict which would have caused the man's imprisonment for from five to thirty years, added the words, "with the death

In denying the application for commutation the President vigorously denounced the crime and deplored lynching but expressed the wish that more summary legal means of dealing with such cases might be found. His seply to the petition follows:

The application for the commutation of sentence of John W. Burley is dealed. This man committed the most hideous crime known to our laws, and twice before he has committed crimes of a similar, though less horrible, character.

horrible, character.

In my judgment there is no justification whatever for paying heed to the allegations that he (Burley) is not of sound mind, allegations made after the trial and conviction. Nobody would pretend that there has ever been any such degree of mental unsoundness shown as would make people even consider sending him to an asylum if he had not committed this crime. Under such circumstances he should certainly be esteemed sane enough to suffer the penalty for his monstrous deed.

I have scant sympathy with the plea of

monstrous deed.

I have scant sympathy with the plea of insanity advanced to save a man from the consequences of crime when unless that crime had been committed it would have been impossible to persuade any responsible authority to commit him to an asylum as Among the most dangerous criminals,

insane.

Among the most dangerous criminals, and especially among those prone to commit this particular kind of offence, there are plenty of a temper so fiendish or so brutal as to be incompatible with any other than a brutal order of intelligence; but these men are nevertheless responsible for their acts; and nothing more tends to encourage crime among such men than the belief that through the plea of insanity or any other method it is possible for them to escape paying the just penalty of their crimes.

The crime in question is one to the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching. It is a crime so revolting that the criminal is not entitled to one particle of sympathy from any human beling. It is essential that the punishment for it should be as swift as possible. The jury in this case did their duty by recommending the infliction of the death penalty.

It is to be regretted that we do not have special provision for more summary dealing with this type of cases. The more we do what in us lies to secure certain and swift justice in dealing with these cases the more effectively do we work against the growth of that lynching spirit which is so full of evil omen for this people because it seeks to avenge one infamous crime by the commission of another of equal infamy.

The application is denied and the sentence will be carried into effect.

Theodore Roosevelt.

AUTOMOBILES ON FERRYBOATS. The Club's Counsel Learns That the Law

Compels Them to Put Out Their Fires. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Jefferson Selig-man, one of the governors of the Autocounse! of the club, had an inteview this afternoon with Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor over the situation produced by the orders forbidding steam, naphtha and gasolene motor cars from keeping their fires going while on ferryboats on the North and East rivers They learned that the Department of Commerce and Labor could do nothing for them, and the best that could be done was to arrange a test case to secure a construction of the law. Secretary Metcalf suggested this course, and when Mr. Seligman and Mr. Niles get back to New York to-morrow they will see the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of the State

torney for the Southern District of the State about making this test case.

Mr. Seligman and Mr. Niles came over to Washington under an erroneous impression as to the reasons of James A. Dumont, Chief Government Inspector of Steam Vessels in New York, for telling ferryboat companies that they could not carry motor cars which had fires lighted. They thought that Gen. Dumont had construed the law on the subject before any case arose which necessitated such action on his part, and their object in seeing Secretary Metcalf

necessitated such action on his part, and their object in seeing Secretary Metcalf was to have him direct Gen. Dumont not to interfere until official complaint had been made to him.

Secretary Metcalf soon convinced his callers that they were wrong. He showed them that the law on the subject was explicit and that Gen. Dumont had exercised a proper duty and had not attempted to construe the law. He read to them section 4472 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that certain inflammable articles shall not be carried on passenger vessels, but it exempts automobiles using gasolene or any of the products of petroleum under the condition that "all fire, if any, in such vehicles or automobiles shall be extinguished before entering the said vessel, and that the same be not relighted until after said vehicle shall have left the same." He pointed out also that the section pro-vides that the owner or anybody in charge of a passenger vessel "shall have the right to refuse to transport automobile vehicle the tanks of which contain gasolene, naph tha or other dangerous burning fluids.

This meant, Mr. Metcalf held, that even if the Government could permit automobiles to go on passenger vessels, it had no power to compel the ferryboat companies

IGORROTES WILL WEAR CLOTHES. Denial That They Will Call on the Presiden

o receive them, as the law explicitly gave he companies the right to refuse to take

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The President and the Secretary of War are considerably exercised over the publication this morning of a newspaper despatch from St. Louis saying that a delegation of Igorrote and Moro chiefs would call upon the President to-morrow, clad only in loin cloths and savage dignity. The chiefs are coming to Washington, but they will wear ample clothing when talking with the President. Secretary Taft read the story soon after secretary last read the story soon after he arrived at the War Department this morning and then went over to the White House to have a talk with the President. Later he returned to his office and dictated the following statement on the subject:

"The visit of the chiefs of the Moros and chiefs of the Igorrotes to the President is made at the request of these chiefs. The War Department advised the President to receive them, on the ground that there receive them, on the ground that there were in the Philippines about 400,000 Moros and about 50,000 Igorrotes; that the desire of the chiefs to see the President was natof the chiefs to see the President was nat-ural and exactly like that of the Indian chiefs, who are constantly received at the White House by the President as the Great White Father. The Igorrotes in their natural state wear very little clothing, but whenever they visit the Governor in Manila or attend upon the Governor when he visits them in their own province they wear ordinary clothing, and they

in Manila or attend upon the Governor when he visits them in their own province they wear ordinary clothing, and they will do this when they visit the White House, just as they are in the habit of doing when they visit the authorities in Manila.

"The character of the Igorrote as a man capable of civilization is not to be judged only by his lack of clothing. He is generally peaceable, industrious, truthful and honest, and Rizal, the Philippine patriot, was in the habit of saying that he looked to the people of the mountains as one of the strongest bases for hope of the progress and improvement of his people. Under the occupancy of the Americans, the practice of head hunting among the Igorrotes, which was a religious rite, has been practically eliminated.

"This statement is given out in view of unfounded reports in the press, spread possibly for advertising purposes, which should be contradicted."

During the visit of the Igorrotes in Washington the District of Columbia dog pound will be called upon to supply food for their table. The Igorrotes like dog meat better than anything else in the world, and they are not very particular whether it is raw or cooked.

Owing to the large advance orders for

The Seeker

By HARRY LEON WILSON

author of "The Spenders," publication has been postponed until August 22.

Illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill. \$1.50.

COUNTRY LIFE DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO THE WORLD'S . WORK .

BAT IN HELLO GIRL'S HAIR.

STH STREET EXCHANGE IN TEMPORARY PANIC.

If You Thought You Got an Evasive Answer Over the Telephone About Midnight on Sunday You Know the Reason Now-Perhaps It Wasn't You

Thirty-eighth street central on the telephone at midnight on Sunday. Thirtyeighth street is probably the busiest exchange in the city at midnight, having the wires from all the big hotels, clubs and restauran's. At midnight thirty-five girls, with receivers clasped on their heads, were answering calls. Manager William Curley, at his desk in the middle of the room, saw a dark object float in through an open window and circle around the lights in front of the long switchboard. Miss May Deering was trying to answer the Walcorf-Astoria when a fuzzy looking, dark thing flitted past her nose. Miss Deering ducked and the receiver came off. Sitting alongside of her was Miss Agnes Roach, talking to a man in a Sixth avenue restaurant who had difficulty with his speech, and who wanted a number in Harlem so that he could send word to his wife that he had been suddenly called to Philadelphia on business. Miss Roach ducked and lost her headpiece.

"It's a rat with wings!" she cried.

"Whoosh a rat with wings?" roared the man in Sixth avenue, but he got no answer. The clue to this story came from the Sixth avenue, restaurant, where the clustomer. wires from all the big hotels, clubs and

"Whoosh a rat with wings?" roared the man in Sixth avenue, but he got no answer. The clue to this story came from the Sixth avenue restaurant where the customer rejoined a party of friends and said: "Telephone Central all gone bughouse. Tell me I'm a rat with wings."

The exchange was in an uproar. Manager Curley tried hard to calm thirty-four girls at once. The only undisturbed person

girls at once. The only undisturbed person was Miss Margaret Riley, the circuit opera-tor, at work in a far corner of the room. She was too busy to hear the disturbance. As if bent on putting the entire exchange out of business, the bat—for a bat it was— flew over and settled on Miss Reilly's hair. flew over and settled on Miss Reilly's hair. Thinking that some one had playfully tossed a paper wad at her the young woman reached for it. It was alive and flapping. She screamed louder than any of the others and then swooned. Manager Curley telephoned for Mike Egan, the watchman, and Mike chased the bat about the room with a window pole. It finally found an open transom leading to the hallway and flew to the floor above to scare ten girls who were to the floor above to scare ten girls who were at luncheon. Mike chased it faithfully and finally smashed it without waiting for a

finally smashed it without waiting in the first from the Bergh society.

There is testimony to the effect that the bat measured 14 inches from tip to tip.

It was exhibited in the exchange room it was exhibited in the exchange room.

THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS. Tells Why He Declined to Receive the Sta-

tionary Engineers at the White House. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-President Roosevelt to-day received a call from Alexander Nicholl of St. Paul and James McGeary, engineer of the Federal Building of that vention of stationary engineers and came to talk with the President about the re-ported feeling among the members of the organization because Mr. Roosevelt declined to make an appointment to receive them in a body at the White House.

them in a body at the White House.

The President explained to his visitors to-day that the declination was based on the same grounds as his declinations to receive other visiting delegations this summer. It was necessary, he said, to make a rule. He reminded his visitors, how-ever, that he was himself a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and that he was always glad to greet individual members of similar organiza-

HEARING ON GOODNOW CHARGES. Assistant Secretary Peirce's Report Not to

Be Presented Until Fail. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- A hearing was given by Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce this afternoon on the charges against Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, which have been perding before the Department for some time. George Curtis, a lawyer, formerly of Washington, but now of Shanghai, who is Mr. Goodnow's principal accuser, did the talking.

Mr. Peirce went to Shanghai some months ago to investigate the charges against Mr. Goodnow, and to make an inspection of various consulates in the Far

against Mr. Goodnow, and to max an inspection of various consulates in the FarLast and on the Mediterranean, and only
returned to Washington recently. His
report of the Goodnow charges is now in
preparation, but will not be presented
to the Secretary of State until some time
in the fall.

Mr. Curtis said after the hearing to-day that he thought seriously of placing the Goodnow charges before the Attorney-General for criminal action.

River and Harbor Committee's Tour

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- Representative Burton of Ohio, chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, left here to-night for New York, where he will meet the members of the committee who are going with him on an inspection of rivers and harbors of New York, New England, the Great Lakes and the Northwest. The committee will go from New York to Buffalo, where it will be on Aug. 19, and the inspection of New York harbor will take place on its New York harbor will take place on its

Van Cott Case Referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The Post Office Department decided to refer its claim against Postmaster Van Cott of New York to the Solicito of the Treasury for such action as he may deem it necessary to take to recover the money which the auditor for the Post Office Department holds as illegally paid by Mr. Van Cott to his brother, army properson of the New York Post Office. an employee of the New York Post Office

in September. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The Interstate

Commerce Commission has informed the anthracite coal carrying roads that they must be ready early in September to present their evidence before the commission in the cases against them for violation of the Interstate Commerce act.

Lew Harper Badly Hurt. St. Louis, Aug. 8 .- Lew Harper, chief

clerk of the Southern Hotel, was struck by a suburban car at Sixth and Pine street at 2:30 o'clock this afterancon and seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital. He has been chief clerk of the Southern Hotel for a great many years, and has, perhaps, a wider acquaintance all over the country than any other man in private life in St. Louis

REAL COPS ON THIRD AVE. STAGE.

Show Stopped Because New Skylights Hadn't Been Installed-Open To-night. Eight hundred women and children were ntently watching the last act of "A Workng Girl's Wrongs" at the Third Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon, and applauding the act of Governor Henry Davis in pardoning the hero, Jack Fallon, in the warden's office at Sing Sing, when Roundsman James Hart and Patrolman McGreevey of the East Thirty-fifth street station stepped

on the stage. There were alleged policemen on the stage, so the real cops didn't attract any especial attention from the spectators, but the hero, who is Will W. Crimans, the stage manager, moved quickly to Hart's side. "I'm sorry to say I have orders to stop

the show immediately," whispered Hart. "Thank you for dropping in," replied Crimans. "We needed some more cops for the last act, and the show's all over now. Then the curtain went down and the audience left, unaware that anything unusual had happened.

Martin J. Dixon, manager of the theatre, has had carpenters at work for several weeks installing skylights, which were the only repairs ordered for the theatre by the Building Department. An inspector visited the theatre Saturday afternoon and found that only two of the four skylights had been entirely completed. Superintendent of Buildings Hopper notified Capt. Shire of the East Thirty-fifth street station by telephone, late yesterday afternoon, to close the theatre at once on account of the uncompleted skylights.

An hour after the matinée ended the carpenters had finished their work and the skylights were privately tested. They worked all right, so Master Carpenter M. J. worked all right, so Master Carpenter M. J. O'Malley went at once to the Bureau of Buildings to get an inspector to pass on the skylights. He found the office closed.

Manager Dixon had decided to appeal to Supt. Hopper for permission to open last night, when Howard Wall, manager of the Working Girl's Wrongs" company, notified him that the appearance of the real police at the matinee had so worked on the nerves of Miss Evelyn Forbes, the leading lady, that he didn't believe it wise to give a performance.

Third avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-first street, was excited last night

Third avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-first street, was excited last night when a crowd of East Siders arrived to attend the performance and found the theatre dark. Manager Dixon and Treasurer Smart told the anxious theatregoers that the show would positively open to-night and continue for the rest of the week, so they exchanged their tickets and left.

News of Plays and Players. "Military Mad," the new comedy by Leo Ditrichstein, which Rich & Harris will offer at the Garrick on Aug. 22, will have its

first public presentation at New London, Conn., on Aug. 18. Miss Sybil Carli lette's leading woman in "The Admirable Crichton" the coming season. Since playing with Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore

in London. Messrs. Weber & Ziegfeld engaged Frank Mayne yesterday for an important rôle in the new production which will open the Weber Music Hall this season. Mr. Mayne was formerly with Nat Goodwin and other

Amelia Bingham will begin her tour in George Middleton's play, "The Vital Issue," at Powers's Theatre, Chicago, about Aug. 22. John E. Kellerd has been engaged as leading man. Charles Frohman will begin rehearsals next week of the Sothern-Marlowe combi-nation in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Much Ado About Nothing," John Drew in "The Duke of Killicrankie," William H. Crane in

"Business Is Business" and Edna May in "Business Is Business" and Edna May in "The Schoolgirl."

Robert Graham is the new Mr. Mellon of "Piff, Paff, Pout." Fred Mace, who has played the rôle since Thomas Q. Seabrooke quit, has gone back to his old part in the show. show.

Flo Irwin has been engaged by Henry W.
Savage to play the rôle of Pamela Frances
Jackson, the New England school teacher,
in George Ade's "Sultan of Sulu." She is a
sister of May Irwin, and has not appeared

sister of May Irwin, and has not appeared on the stage for some time on account of Conried Gets a New Conductor. Heinrich Conried vesterday cabled to

his representative, Ernest Goerlitz, that ne had engaged as one of his conductors Paul Eisler, one of the staff of the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, where he has been associated with Gustav Mahler and Ludwig Schalk. He will share the conductor's duties with MM. Vigna and Hertz. He has been connected during the greater part of his short career with the Vienna Opera House.

New Tenor for "Parsifal." Francis Maclennan, who has been for the

past two seasons the leading tenor of the Moody-Manners Company in London, arrived yesterday in this city to join the company engaged by Henry W. Savage for the forthcoming production of "Parsital" in English. Mr. Maclennan will alterrate with Alois Pennariri and Christian de Voss in the title rôle of the opera. Mr. Maclen-nan is a native of Bay City, Mich., and studied for the operatic stage with George Henschel. pany engaged by Henry W. Savage for

New Schedule of Salaries for Steamboa Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor has established a new schedule of salaries for local inspectors of steamboats throughout the country during the present fiscal year. Under this schedule inspectors in the New York district will receive \$2,500; at New Haven and New London, Conn., \$1,500 each; at Providence, R. I., and Oswego, N. Y., \$1,800 each; at Albany, N. Y., \$2,000 each, and at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Buffalo, \$2,250 each.

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THE SLOCUM INVESTIGATION. Government Commission Meets in Washing-

ton-No More Testimony to Be Taken. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The Government commission appointed to investigate the Slocum disaster held a meeting to-day. the first since its return from New York but owing to the unavoidable absence of Commander C. Me (. Winslow, one of the members, adjourned to meet to-morrow without transacting any business. Unless present plans are changed the commission will not her any more testimony. That taken in New York amounts to 365,000 words.

words.

It is not likely that the commission will berin the work of forming its conclusions until it receives reports of the inspection of passenger steamers running out of New York. This work, which is now going on, will include the reinspection of about 300



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